

FATEH

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There Is No Other Way

Once again, the Palestinian Revolution has had to engage the Jordanian regime in a side-battle aimed at safeguarding:

1. Its ability to maintain the military mobility and supply lines necessary to attack and harass the enemy's bases of operations and his central bases, and

2. Its ability to maintain contact with the popular masses so as to mobilize them, organize them, train them and arm them for the popular liberation war.

Each time that the imperialist stooges in Jordan tried to stand in the Palestinian Revolution's way from achieving any of these two principal tasks, an armed confrontation has ensued.

Recent clashes between the forces of the Palestinian Revolution on the one hand and Hussein's army on the other should be examined in this context.

Since the Black September clashes, which caused some 20,000 civilian casualties plus about 7,000 casualties in the ranks of Hussein's armed forces, the lackey regime in Jordan has sought to prevent the Palestinian Revolution from maintaining the necessary military mobility to attack and harass the enemy in occupied territory by:

1. Imposing new limitations on the movement of the Fedayeen. Any commando, for instance, who does not hold a passport is denied entry to Jordan.

2. Imposing new limitations on arm supplies to commando bases. Thus all anti-tank and mortar armaments are denied access across the borders to the guerilla bases.

3. Imposing new restrictions on commando supply convoys. Such convoys, for instance, are often delayed four or five days on the borders.

4. Harassing commando bases continuously. Thus commando bases in the countryside and the Aghwar, including Salt, Jerash and Ajloun are repeatedly attacked with heavy artillery and tank fire.

5. Actually joining hands with the Zionist enemy in murdering guerillas on their way in to or out of occupied territory.

The running dogs of US imperialism in Amman have also tried since last September to

America's Very Special Relationship with Israel

US ASSISTANCE BETWEEN 1948 AND 1968 WAS EQUAL TO \$1,400 FOR EACH ISRAELI

BY DAVID NES

Mr. Nes spent 26 years in the United States Foreign Service. He was Charge d'Affaires in Cairo immediately before and during the 1967 war.

The White House invitation and reception recently accorded Israel's Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, is illustrative of the very special relationship the United States has developed with his country over the past 22 years. It is doubtful whether a Nato or Seato defence chief would have been granted such high protocol treatment. Most would have had to be satisfied with meeting the Defence Secretary, Mr. Melvin Laird, or in exceptional cases, the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, or the Vice-President.

When President Truman said in October, 1948: "We are pledged to a state of Israel, large enough, free enough and strong enough to make its people self-supporting and secure", the stage was set for the gradual establishment of an association between the United States and another country unique in American history. Today, that association is far closer in all areas -- defence, economic collaboration, intelligence exchange, common citizenship, and mutual diplomatic support then enjoyed, for example, between the United States and Great Britain.

Unique also is Israel's almost total immunity from criticism in the United States -- a situation hardly paralleled by any of our European or Asian allies, many of whose faults and frailties are daily aired in our communications media and by our legislative representatives. Perhaps as James Reston of the New York Times suggested a short while ago, "... you can put it down as a general rule that any criticism of Israel's policies, will be attacked as antisemitism". And so it goes in reverse, with Israel's image as a small, democratic, courageous little country struggling to survive in a sea of uncivilized, bloodthirsty, pro-communist Arabs, representing -- rightly or wrongly -- the view of most Americans. A new, very impressive colour documentary film on Israel and the Bible sponsored by Billy Graham and to be shown in 1,200 Christian churches throughout the United States each month, will support this image.

In dollars and cents, America's assistance to Israel through the years, both governmental and private, has been prodigious. During the 20-year period between 1948-1968, the United States government economic aid totalled \$11,000m., while dollar transfers from private sources amounted to \$25,000m., a total of \$36,000m., or \$1,400 per capita on a current population of 2,500,000. This greatly exceeds on a per capita basis, United States assistance to any ally and compares to \$35 per capita basis, United States assistance to any ally and compares to \$35 per capita to the peoples of 13 neighbouring states. Since 1968, American assistance to Israel has greatly increased. Dollar transfers in 1970 reached \$800m. and in 1971 will approximate \$1.5 billion.

Until 1967, we assured Israel a continuing supply of modern military equipment directed through West Germany and France and we were thus able to avoid Arab hostility. However, with the conclusion of German "reparations" and De Gaulle's change in Middle East Policy, America has since 1967 become the exclusive purveyor of arms to Israel. Of greater significance is the fact that qualitatively, America has provided aircraft, missiles, and electronic systems of greater sophistication and greater strike capability than those furnished our Nato and Seato allies. For example, Greece, Turkey, and Iran, which form the northern tier defence line against the Soviet Union, have not yet received our Phantom aircraft. A few weeks ago, the House of Representatives passed an amendment to the Defence Procurement Bill giving the President open-ended authority to transfer military equipment to Israel without total cost limitation. As the Speaker of the House, Mr. McCormack remarked, "... I have never seen in my 42 years as a member of this body, language of this kind..." Great Britain at the height of its struggle with Hitler, never received such a "blank cheque". Nor, in more recent times, has South Vietnam. The Senate on December 15, by a 60 to 20 vote, killed the Williams' Amendment to the Defence Appropriations Bill which would have restricted the President from sending United States troops into Israel without Congressional permission. Many who are supporting similar limitations with regard to Cambodia in the Cooper-Church Amendment opposed the Israel restriction.

There has been significance also in Washington's reaction to the Soviet action in putting an anti-aircraft missile defence system in Egypt which began before and was apparently completed after the cease-fire arrangements undertaken at the Secretary of State Mr. Rogers' initiative last summer. The concern has greatly exceeded that generated by reports of air-to-ground Soviet missiles and nuclear submarines in Cuba today in defiance of the 1961 Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding.

In the area of nuclear weapons, the United States has also pursued an exceptional position vis-a-vis Israel. During the years when we were pressing over 100 nations in the world community with whatever diplomatic, economic and military leverage we might have to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Israel alone was exempted from strong representations. In fact we may have encouraged Israel to refrain from assuming the obligations set forth in this international undertaking. Through a study prepared at White House request by the Rand Corporation of California, we provided Israel with the most advanced technical and political data on the effective use of nuclear weapons in the Middle East. The Jewish Press in December summarized the nuclear situation. "The experts who before the Six Day War felt that India would become the next member of the nuclear club now believe that the next member will be Israel". This, in fact, has already occurred. The nuclear reactors at Dimona and Nahal Sorek have been reported for several years to be producing plutonium sufficient for 10 25-kiloton bombs a year. The widely-read Nuclear War and Nuclear Peace recently published by the former head of Israel Army Intelligence, General Y. Harakabi, is the current authority on the use of nuclear weapons in the Middle East conflict. In contrast to our intense opposition to France's nuclear development, the United States has supported Israel in virtually an identical policy.

In the exchange of intelligence, American cooperation with Israel is unprecedented and goes far beyond the special nuclear arrangements with Great Britain based on the McMahon Act. During the months before the June, 1967, hostilities, the military intelligence requirements required by Washington from American embassies, the Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence staffs in the Middle East were very largely based on Israel needs, not on American interests. The effectiveness of the Israel air strikes on June 5, 1967 was assured at least in part, by information on Egyptian airfields and aircraft disposition provided through American sources. With political and economic information, it has long been State Department practice to provide the Israeli Embassy in Washington with copies of all of our reports from Middle East embassies considered to be of interest. A summary by Ray Vickers about this cooperation appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 12, 1970. When the American Naval Intelligence ship Liberty was attacked by Israeli air and sea units in June, 1967 -- with the loss of 34 dead and 71 injured -- the incident resulted in minimum official reaction. It boggles the imagination to speculate as to the reaction were the attackers to have been British or French, much less Egyptian, as initially assumed.

Israel also enjoys an exceptional position on the question of dual citizenship laws an American voting in the elections or serving in the armed forces or government of a foreign country loses his citizenship. By a recent Supreme Court interpretation, Americans may serve in Israel in this manner without loss of citizenship. Under the Israel Law of Return, an American Jew entering Israel is automatically given Israeli nationality.

Since the war in June, 1967, and particularly during the past year American commitments to Israel have been greatly expanded. Before 1967 the United States was committed to Israel's territorial integrity within the 1948 armistice lines and to her economic viability. Tangentially, Washington favoured a military balance in the Middle East. In the United Nations Resolution of November, 1967, America, in effect, opposed Israel's retention of the territories conquered by force the previous June. This fundamental position has now changed very radically.

Last summer, in a series of statements from the San Clemente "White House", the Nixon Ad-

ministration would appear to have extended the territorial integrity commitment to include until final peace settlement, the occupied territories; to have moved from assuring a military balance, to guaranteeing Israel a "military superiority capable of launching a rapid knock-out blow" against her neighbours and to have supported Israel's continued "racial exclusiveness" thereby negating our 18 years of support for the United Nations Palestine refugee formula of "repatriation or compensation". When asked during his December 10 press conference whether American still adhered to its position on Israeli withdrawal from the "occupied territories", President Nixon, for the first time, evaded the issue by saying that it was a matter for negotiation.

Finally, the assignment and advancement of personnel in the Department of State to the top positions relating to Middle East policy, have traditionally been subject to prior approval by the American Zionist leadership. As an example in reverse, the firing of the United Nations Ambassador, Mr. Charles W. Yost, was demanded by "the pro-Israel lobby", as recently reported by the columnists, Evans and Novak.

This special relationship would appear to have the full and massive support of most Americans and certainly of the Congress and the press. It is hardly surprising therefore that every Administration since that of President Truman has worked towards establishing closer and more cordial ties with Israel as one of the cardinal principles of American foreign policy. General Moshe Dayan, when he met President Nixon, was in a far more enviable position than other top foreign leaders visiting Washington; whether they be Mr. Heath, M. Pompidou, or Herr Will Brandt, or representatives of Asian, African or Latin American countries friendly to the United States.

Only history can provide the total explanation for this very special American-Israeli relationship. It has now reached a point where Israel's security and welfare is considered vital to American welfare, but our reaction to any threats against Israel is more intense than with any of our Nato or Seato allies. One State Department humorist has said: "Were Israel's survival to be seriously threatened, we would be in the Third World war in two minutes -- with Berlin, it might take several days!"

No Other Way

sever the Palestinian Revolution's contact with the masses by:

1. Continuing to detain large numbers of Palestinian Revolutionaries and their supporters.

2. Arresting through systematic campaigns as many of such revolutionaries and their supporters as possible.

3. Dismissing Palestinian revolutionaries and their supporters from their jobs. Thus more than 3,000 such civil servants have been discharged since last September without severance pay.

4. Escalating the intimidation campaign by increasing the number of checkpoints in and around Amman and the other major towns and villages; by refusing to renew the passports of Palestinian revolutionaries and their supporters; by stationing army units amidst the civilian population; and by distributing arms to counter-revolutionaries.

Because of all the above, the Palestinian Revolution, which invariably calls for directing all guns toward the principal enemy in occupied territory, had to take the offensive in Jordan in early April.

For how long? - For as long as it needs to impose respect to its two major tasks in fighting the enemy within occupied territory and in mobilizing, organizing, training and arming the masses within the whole of Jordan.

ISRAEL SAYS IT HAS 5,450 PALESTINIAN 'CONVICTS;' MANY MORE ARE TRIED

HAIFA - Israel has officially recognized the existence of 5,450 Palestinian Arab "convicted" prisoners in its jails.

The figure, which excludes detainees awaiting trial or held under administrative detention orders, was given on March 26 by the Israeli Minister of Police Shlomo Hillel.

This represents four per thousand of the whole Palestinian population now in occupied territory. For a population such as that of the U.S., the figure given by Hillel represents some 720,000 prisoners.

Addressing a mass rally in Haifa, Hillel said most of the prisoners were convicted on charges of resistance and attempts against state security.

In occupied Jerusalem, police sources said March 23 that 13 "Israeli Arabs" (or Palestinian Arabs under occupation since 1948), mostly highschool students, have been detained on suspicion of sending "poison pen" letters to several public personalities in their village and of burning Israeli flags.

The sources said the group, which called itself the "White Band", sent letters to eleven residents of their village, Kara, in northern Palestine, threatening to kill them if they collaborated with the occupation authorities.

G A Z A

In Gaza, the largest trial yet in occupied territory involving 50 Palestinian resistance men opened before an Israeli military court on March 25.

The chief defendants are Galal Hafez Aziza, 25, Aish Salim Nabhan Giradah, 38, Muhammad Amran, 20, Muhammad Abu Atayek, 36, and other alleged district commando leaders, who are charged with "14 counts of murder and 75 other counts of terrorism", including the death of three Israeli soldiers and one civilian and the injury of four Israeli troops.

The accused were arrested last year. The Israeli military prosecutor is in the process of producing 160 "witnesses" against them.

Meanwhile:

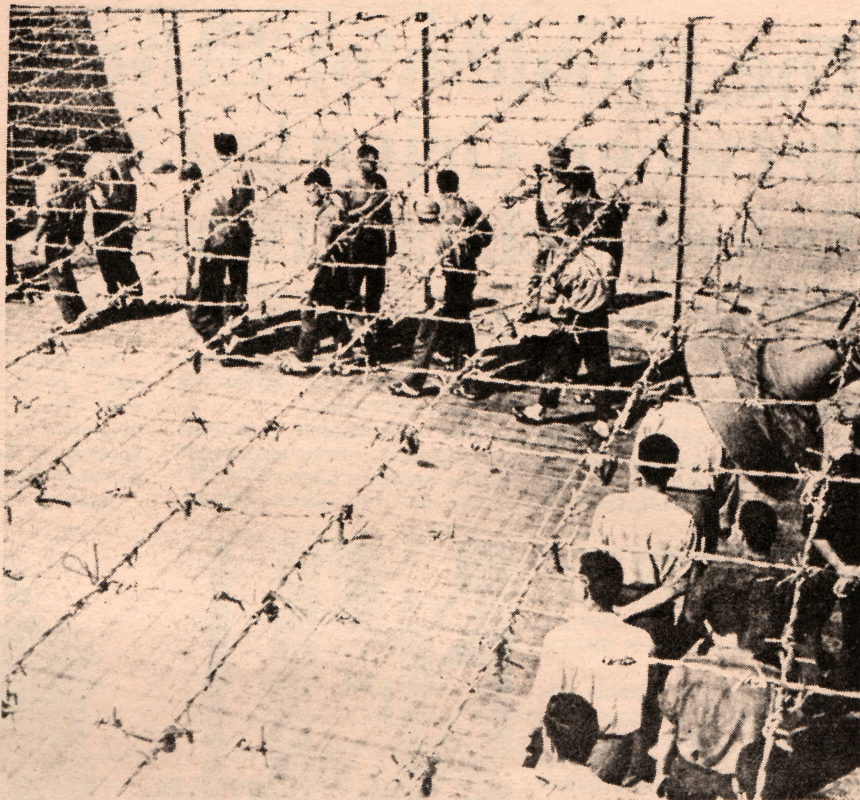
@ An unidentified 17-year-old resident of a refugee camp in Gaza was sentenced to 15 years for hurling a hand grenade at an Israeli military vehicle a year ago.

@ Muhammad Mustafa Arafat, 21, of Rafah was sentenced to 20 years on March 22 for mine laying and a hand grenade attack on Israeli occupation troops.

@ Abdul Diab Atiya Aliyan, 30, a teacher at the Palestine High School in Gaza, was sent to prison March 22 for five years for having reportedly served in a Fateh commando cell. Two other accused received two-and-a-half years each on the same charge.

@ Atiyah Ushah, 30, a former policeman, was sentenced in Gaza also March 30 to eight years in prison for membership in Fateh and illegal possession of arms. The prosecutor said the accused, while still a policeman, had gone to the home of an arrested member of Fateh, and hidden a submachinegun he found there, before Israeli occupation officers arrived to conduct a search. The military prosecutor said Ushah had later resigned from the police and become an active member in the organization before being arrested.

@ The trial of Hisham Zina, 32, former deputy headmaster of the Palestine High School in Gaza, and eight others accused of membership in Fateh is still underway. The prosecutor told the court when it opened here March 22 that Zina was arrested on the seashore while trying to escape by boat.



Palestinian Arab prisoners behind the wire of the Beit Lit Prison in Israel. They are serving sentences of between three to ten years. Half of them are under 20 years of age.

Israeli Military Spending Totals Five Million Dollars Daily

TEL AVIV — One worker in four in the Zionist settler-state of Israel is engaged in some military effort, and the budget for the 1971/72 fiscal year, which began on April 1, sets aside almost two million pounds sterling or five million dollars per day for military spending.

In fact, according to Finance Ministry Director Avraham Agmon, imports are scheduled to continue to rise in the coming year, reaching \$855 million,

compared to \$825 million in the current year.

What this means to the development of the economy, or more correctly the strain it is imposing on it, is best illustrated by another dollar figure: in 1968, military purchases abroad accounted for only \$370 million.

Summing up the economy in 1970, the latest March issue of ISRAEL INVESTORS' REPORT reveals that prices went up by as much as ten per cent as a result of extensive deficit financing caused by increasing Israeli military expenditures.

Largely because of heavy military spending, the chronic foreign trade deficit continues to be the settler state's most serious economic problem.

The gap in the Israeli balance of trade rose from \$650 in 1968 to about \$900 in 1969 and to an unprecedented total of \$1,265 million in 1970.

This gap could only be covered by huge credit and unilateral transfers from abroad.

Thus the country's foreign debt has been rising steeply from \$1,320 million at the end of 1966 to \$1,600 million in 1967, to \$2,000 million in 1969 and \$2,800 million at the end of 1970.

Outright financial assistance to the settler-state from the imperialist countries, particularly the U.S. and West Germany, has been prodigious. During the 20-year period between 1948-68 for instance, the U.S. government economic aid totalled \$11,000 million, while dollar transfers from private sources amounted to \$25,000 million, a total of 36 billion dollars.

Since 1968, U.S. assistance to Israel has greatly increased. Dollar transfers in 1970 reached \$800 million and in 1971 will approximate \$1.5 billion.

'LIKE A MIRAGE IN THE SINAI DESERT'

MOSCOW - In a major speech at the opening session of the 24th Soviet Communist Party Congress, Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev denounced Israel for blazely claiming Arab land.

He was greeted with loud applause when he pledged continuing Soviet support to the Arabs and warned Israel that the advantages it had won "will disappear like a mirage in the Sinai desert."

He said "the unseemly role of those who are instigating the Israeli extremists -- the role of US imperialism and world Zionism -- is becoming ever more obvious."

The Problem of Ethnic Discrimination Between Oriental and Western Jews Takes Crisis Proportions in Israel

JERUSALEM -- The Knesset voted March 25 a resolution recognizing officially and for the first time, the existence in Israel of ethnic discrimination between Afro-Asian immigrants (also called Oriental Jews or Sephardim) and American and European immigrants (also known as Western Jews or Ashkenazim).

The resolution was voted to curb the sequels of the demonstration staged in Jerusalem three weeks earlier on March 3 against ethnic discrimination.

It was the first sizable demonstration in many years although the problem of ethnic discrimination has been with the Israelis since the mass immigration of Oriental Jews in the early fifties.

Violence between Sephardim and Ashkenazim reached crisis proportions in 1961, but the authorities liked to pretend that the problem was decreasing as the Oriental Jews allegedly found an increasingly large place in the settler-society over the years. Instead, Oriental and Western Jews basically remained two distinctive peoples, forming separate communities and occupying different strata in society -- the Ashkenazim constituting to all practical purposes a ruling caste.

The unprecedented protest march in Jerusalem on March 3 forced the parliamentary Labor Commission to vote March 25 a resolution requesting the government to put an end "within 10 years" to discrimination between immigrants from Africa and Asia on the one hand and the US and Europe on the other.

The resolution made speci-

fic reference to discrimination with regards conditions of arrival in Israel as well as conditions of absorbing or integrating the newcomers into the life of the settler-state.

The commission resolution emphasized growing income and living standard disparities between the two ethnic groups.

DISCRIMINATION Ethnic Discrimination takes many forms in Israel.

Sometimes it is crude. There was a case of an Oriental who went for a job and heard his prospective employer tell another in German that he was schwarz (black).

Another who was invited

for an interview was asked one question - his country of origin. When he said he was from Burma, they said they hadn't any work.

Someone even made up a popular song about this sort of thing: its theme was "jobs for all but the wog."

The usual form ethnic discrimination takes is to consider all Orientals backward and poor, and to assume that all Westerners are progressive and rich. The criterion is invariably a materialistic one.

"PROTECTIA"

But the most resented type of discrimination is the withholding of "protectia" (or permanent status), with all the benefits it involves. Without it there is no security, no pension no holiday pay, no sick leave.

An Oriental Jew in an Ashkenazi firm finds it difficult to progress beyond the status of a temporary worker. A private firm can legally dismiss a temporary after eight months and re-employ him without ever making him permanent, or giving him "protectia."

One Oriental nurse with 27 years experience, was employed for 11 months and then dismissed a month before she would have been given "protectia". She had been matron of a leading hospital in the country of her origin.

IN KNESSET

Discrimination is not confined only to individuals and private enterprise. It is found in all spheres run by the government. Proportionally, the Oriental

Jew is under-represented in politics. Of the 120 Knesset members today, only 17 are Oriental Jews. The rest are either Western Jews (72) hailing from Poland (39), Russia (14) and other European countries (17), or natives of Palestine (33).

The better houses in good areas are reserved for immigrants from the West. The reason the government gives is that they wish to attract more Western immigrants. Yet Jews living in the country continue to live in poor conditions. Among Jews of Asian or African origin, the density of people to a room is 2.1 compared with 1.5 among Israeli-born and 1.3 for Jews from the West.

BLACK PANTHERS

About a thousand students of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem met to discuss the problem of ethnic discrimination on March 25 also the same day the resolution was passed by the parliamentary Labor Commission.

In the course of the student meeting, representatives of Israel's Black Panthers -- an organization of African and Asian immigrants -- protested against facilities accorded to Western immigrants particularly the natives of the Soviet Union now reaching Israel.

Israel's Black Panthers are not black but brown -- the children of the often dark-skinned Oriental Jews from North African and Middle Eastern Jews who made up more than half of Israel's population but have yet to win their full share of economic security and responsibility.

According to an Iraqi Jew (Youssef Isha Soufir Saghir) who managed to return to Iraq last month after 20 years of absence in Israel, the big enterprises and key government posts in the settler-state are strictly reserved for Western Jews. Most of the Sephardim on the other hand serve in houses, hotels and restaurants.

Saghir said the highest post occupied by any of the 125,000 Iraqi Jews in Israel was that of a municipal accountant.

THE DEMONSTRATION

A day before the Jerusalem demonstration of March 3, the Israeli police detained 14 leaders of the Black Panthers, including one Israeli associated with New Left circles in the occupied city. He is Chaim Hanegby, a member of the Central Committee of MATZPEN, the Israeli socialist organization.

The Israeli authorities have hinted that MATZPEN Hebrew word fog (Compass), which is the only organized though miniscule anti-Zionist Jewish force in Israel, has been behind the Black Panthers.

The immediate cause of the arrests was a handbill announcing a demonstration outside the Jerusalem City Hall to complain about discrimination in jobs and housing.

ENOUGH

On the eve of the demonstration also, the walls of the occupied city were filled with posters reading:

"We, a group of young



Yet Israel spends \$5 million a day on military matters.



Oriental Jews in Israel



bastards, call upon all those who have had enough,
 "Enough of being jobless,
 "Enough of sleeping at ten in a room,
 "Enough of seeing houses built for new immigrants,
 "Enough of spending time in prison,
 "Enough of governments officials,
 "Enough of discrimination,
 "Enough of being dispossessed,

"How long will we be treated like this while remaining silent
 "Alone, we can do nothing. Together, we shall succeed. We are demonstrating for our right to become full-fledged citizens."

GREENERY

When Teddy Kollek, Mayor of occupied Jerusalem, appeared among the demonstrators the following day he seriously demanded that they "keep off the freshly-planted grass" outside the City Hall. His remark was carried live by Television reporters.

The demonstrators were addressed by writers Dan Ben-Amotz and Amos Keynan, who demanded that the detainees be released and spoke of the plight of the poor Oriental Jews.

Referring to the recent government decision to construct 21,000 housing units in the occupied Old City on recently-confiscated Palestinian Arab land, the two speakers alluded that the new housing will be given to well-educated Western Jewish immigrants as an enticement to settle in Israel.

Meanwhile, pamphlets were distributed at the demonstration. The handouts asked: "Is it only permissible to demonstrate on behalf of Soviet Jewry?" and "Are members of Golda Meir's (Sephardic) community the only ones allowed to demonstrate?"

ENEMY WITHIN

A few days later, on March 12, the Jewish Chronicle weekly carried an article by Geoffrey D. Paul entitled "Poverty--the Enemy Within" describing Israel's Black Panthers in the following words:

The Black Panthers of Jerusalem are the wreckage left on the shore after the waves of North African immigration of the early fifties had passed. Most of them are young enough to carry the proud appellation "sabara," that is, one born in the country, but they have reaped none of the benefits.

They were spawned in the two-storey stone houses thrown up almost overnight in the Katamon district and the tin huts erected in Kiryat Yovel to provide "temporary" accommodation for the torrent of Moroccan, Tunisian, Algerian and Middle East Jews who poured into Israel in the first few years after statehood.

The two-room flats in the Katamon buildings were not too bad when they had to accommodate just mother, father and perhaps four children. But then grandmother and grandfather came too, and, as is the way with families of Oriental origin more children (today's Black Panthers).

Now there are anything up to twelve people, sometimes even more, living in two rooms with only primitive facilities. When the older children marry, they join the night-time scramble for a place on the mattresses thrown on the floor. There is never a second of privacy, not a moment when a baby isn't crying, children

PERIOD

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Under the British Mandate		
1882-1902	30,000	Russia
1903-1914	40,000	Russia, Poland
1919-1923	35,000	USSR, Poland
1924-1931	82,000	USSR, Poland, Romania
1932-1939	248,000	Poland, Romania, Germany Austria.
1940-1945	60,000	Poland, Romania, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yemen, Turkey.
1946-May 15, 1948	61,000	Poland, Romania, Hungary Czechoslovakia.
After establishment of settler-state		
May 16, 1948-1954	741,000	Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, North Africa, Iraq, Yemen.
1955-May, 1961	253,000	Poland, Romania, North Africa
	1,550,000	

All information is from State of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics: *Demographic Characteristics of the Population, Part. III*, Population and Housing Census 1961, publication N. 13, Jerusalem, 1963, p.28. Detailed statistics on country of origin by Central Bureau of Statistics stop in 1961.

fighting or parents, care-worn parents, arguing.

Kiryat Yovel, where some of the best accommodation in Jerusalem is being constructed for new immigrants, still has 450 families living in tin huts with no other source of warmth in the cold winters than a conglomeration of bodies. They were little better than cattle sheds when they were built. Now it is 20 years later.

The children have nowhere to go but the streets - where there are what you and I would call streets. There are no playgrounds, no parks. It is surprising that more of the boys do not turn to crime and more of the girls to prostitution.

Of course, many of them do. But prison or reformatory is no cure forty-four per cent of the children who were judged delinquent in 192 came back before the courts.

The best teachers in the world could not provide an adequate education for children from this sort of background, children who are racked, additionally by emotional disturbances. Even the army which has handled many tough problems in its time, does not want them in its ranks.

To hell with Grisha Feigin, shouted one young man at last week's Jerusalem demonstration, "what about me?"

ON DISCRIMINATION

BY ISAAC DEUTSCHER

The cultural outlook of Israel is strongly affected by changes in the composition of the people. Under the British Mandate Jews of European origin formed the overwhelming majority. Now they are only a minority. Immigrants from Asia and Africa constitute over fifty percent of the people of Israel.

Jews from French North Africa, half Arab and half French in outlook, vociferous and turbulent, sit with their families in front of their huts and shops taken over from Muslims. The parents talk shops and argue over the pros and cons of a return journey to Morocco or Tunisia; while their children read and discuss the latest issue of "Nouvelles Littéraires" of Paris. Then there are the Jews of Iran in black lambskin hats, and those of Iraq, and of Turkey, some Westernized others Oriental; and the Bukhara Jews in white, flowing, silken Sabbath-dress with soft biblical beards. There are the Yemenites with black glowing eyes and black, long, curled sidelocks dangling from shaven heads. Their crowd the open-air labour-market seeking work as domestic servants.

The story is told how the British Airways brought over to Israel forty-five thousand Yemenites, men, women, and children. They gaily boarded the planes which they had never seen before: they believed that these were the wings of the White Eagle on which, according to an old prophecy, they were destined to return to the Holy Land when Messiah came. But on landing they were frightened to death when they were told to board buses that were to take them from the Israeli airport to the transit camps: there was nothing in the Messianic prophecy about vehicles like buses.

The Jews here are no longer only Europe's overflow into Asia, which they were for many years--the Levant and the Southern Arabia desert have made their contributions to Israel. But how will this meeting of Orient and Occident affect Israel's cultural outlook? In Jerusalem and Tel Aviv one hears all sorts of profound theories and prognostications. Some point to the very high birthrate of Oriental Jews and predict the eventual Orientalization of Israel. Others foresee a synthesis and a new Israeli culture. I suppose that the European Jews will eventually assimilate the Oriental ones. They represent the higher civilization which usually conquers the lower and they are already conquering it through school and army both of decisive importance for the unification of Israel's language, culture, and custom.

In the meantime a certain antagonism between the Oriental and the Western Jew is noticeable. The Western Jew holds all the positions of influence in civil service, army, education, industry, commerce and finance. The Eastern Jew feels himself a second-class citizen, a victim of discrimination and European arrogance. (In some cases he even complains of a colour bar.) Grievances so long voiced by Jew against gentile are voiced here by Jew against Jew.

Some of the Oriental Jews find that their social status is lower than in their old country. For instance, in French North Africa the Jewish trader stood half-way between the colon and the backward Arab--he was somewhere in the middle of the social ladder. In Israel he is down at the bottom: vis-a-vis the European Jew he is in a position similar to that in which the North Africa Arab finds himself vis-a-vis the Frenchman.

The European Jew is aware of the Oriental's jealousy and resentment and is sometimes afraid of them. You can even hear doubts expressed about their loyalty.

"Goodness knows, in ease of trouble they may even join hands with the Arabs. There isn't much difference between them and the Arabs, is there?"

This is probably not a view seriously held, but it does indicate tension. Some think that one day the animosity of the Oriental Jews may be whipped up and exploited, for instance, by the Revisionists, the potential fascist party, whose strength for the time being negligible. In the meantime all parties and leaders make their moves with one eye on the Oriental half of the nation, trying to gauge its sensibilities and to influence its moral. When high officials argue that a tough policy has to be adopted towards the Arabs because Oriental people are likely to take any other policy as a sign of weakness, they have in mind not only the Arabs but the Oriental Israelis as well. The "acts of relation" against the Arabs, including the Kibya massacre, were calculated as much to keep up the spirit of the Oriental Israelis as to intimidate the Arabs.



DEIR YASSIN:

Forgotten Tragedy with Present-Day Meaning

By GUY OTTEWELL

(Guy Ottewell is English; has lived and worked in Israel and Jordan; reads and, when in practice, speaks Arabic and Hebrew; at present lives and works in the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona.)

On April 9, 1948, Jewish terrorists of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang massacred 254 Arabs of Deir Yassin, a village at the western edge of Jerusalem.

Deir Yassin had done nothing to provoke this. Sometimes it is said to have been "a nest of armed Arabs" or "a point of concentration for an Arab attack." Actually this was impossible because it was entirely surrounded by Jewish suburbs. It had "for months lived peacefully in a sort of agreement with them," (1) "had on occasion collaborated with the Jewish Agency," (2) was said by a Jewish newspaper to have driven out some Arab militants, (3) and was "practically the only village in the Jerusalem area which had not applied to the Arab authorities saying it was in danger." (4)

Sometimes the massacre is said to have been in revenge for an Arab attack on a convoy to the Hadassah Hospital. Actually this took place five days later.

And sometimes it is said that the terrorists suffered casualties (4 dead and nearly 40 wounded) as they approached the village. "They may have made contact with a party of Arab irregulars — not the villagers." (5) The men of the village were absent, for they worked in the city.

When the Jews entered the village, they found none but old people, women, and children.

ARABS APPEAL TO RED CROSS

For two days afterwards, while they tried to tidy up the mess they had made, the Irgun allowed no one else in, except a Jewish policeman who reported that one Arab had been killed. (6) The Arabs of Jerusalem begged the British authorities to investigate, but the British, afraid of the terrorists, would not go near the place. The Arabs then appealed to the Palestine delegate of the Red Cross, Jacques de Reynier, and he went. He found 150 bodies thrown into a cistern, and another 40 or 50 at one side. In all he counted 254 dead, including 145 women of whom 35 were pregnant. He found a 6-year-old Arab girl still living under a heap of corpses. (7) "Eye witnesses said later that it was not possible to go near the village without becoming nauseated." (8)

The village was looted (9) and razed to the ground. It is not now marked on Israeli maps. Its site is under Kfar Sha'ul, a suburb of Israeli Jerusalem. 150 surviving women and children were stripped and paraded on open trucks through a Jewish quarter, where they were stoned and spat on. An American lady took 40 orphaned children into the Anna Spafford Nursing Home in Jerusalem; but, when she approached one little boy, he screamed "She is one of them!" and fell down with a heart-attack, from which he later died. (10)

The Irgun and Stern Gang escorted a party of American correspondents to a press conference and "offered them tea and cookies and amplified details of the operation." (1) They announced that it was the

first Jewish capture of an Arab village (in this they were inexact) and that it was "the beginning of the conquest of Palestine and Trans-Jordan." (12) They posted leaflets, descriptive of the massacre, in many Arab villages. Loudspeaker vans toured Arab Jerusalem broadcasting in Arabic: "Unless you leave your homes, the fate of Deir Yassin will be your fate!" (13)

"The full details, the fact that the villagers had been peaceful and neutral, that they had been attacked by terrorists with the active support of the Jewish Agency's own army, and that the population had been massacred, stripped and robbed, and their bodies had been left unburied or thrown into wells, were widely circulated throughout Palestine" (14) — with predictable effect on the rest of the Arab inhabitants.

SIMILAR TO NAZI ATROCITIES

Deir Yassin has been compared with the Nazi atrocities at Oradoursur-Klane and Lidice, or even "was a horror worse than Lidice, for in Lidice only the men and boys were slaughtered." (15) Apologists for Israel customarily call it "an isolated incident." An Israeli government pamphlet of 1958 calls it "the one and only instance of Jewish high-handed action in this war." Actually numerous other Arab places were being bloodily assaulted: for instance Qazaza 4 months before Deir Yassin (December 1947), Sa'sa' (February 1948), Salameh and Bir Adas and Kanana (March 1948), and, in the same months as Deir Yassin, Kastel and Lajjun and Saris and Tiberias and Haifa and Jaffa and Acre and Nasred-Din and Katamon. (At Katamon, an Arab part of Jerusalem New City, the method of throwing the corpses of men and women down the well was again employed.) (16) During the interregnum period of strife between November 1947 and May 1948, the ratio killings by Jews: killings by Arabs was about 1078:320 (more than 3:1) in the part of the period leading up to Deir Yassin, and 269:42 (more than 6:1) in the part following Deir Yassin. (17) In short, the Deir Yassin "incident was isolated only by its magnitude.

Two days after Deir Yassin, the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine issued this statement, signed by its secretary, Dr. Hussein Khalidi:

"We realize that the Jews have been treated in this manner by the Nazis. We know of their suppressed hatred of their persecutors. But now their hatred is directed against Arabs, among whom the Jews have lived for 13 centuries. The Arab reaction is not for me to say, but there will be no reprisals."

The Jewish Agency for Palestine (forerunner of the Israeli government) and the Haganah (military arm of the Jewish Agency) publicly dissociated themselves from the outrage and announced that none of their troops had taken part. Hence, we are told to this day that Israel has no official responsibility for this and other actions of the terrorists.

But the Irgun published (18) this letter they had received from the Jerusalem commander of the Haganah: "I learn that you plan an attack on Deir Yassin. I wish to point out that the capture of Deir Yassin and holding it is one stage in our general plan. I have no objection to your carrying out the opera-

tion provided you are able to hold the village... If foreign forces (i.e. native Arabs) enter the place this will upset our plan for establishing an airfield (on the ruins of the village)."

According to at least one careful authority (19) the Haganah actually participated: "For reasons which are still somewhat unclear, it was decided to take the village and the Irgun was entrusted with the task. Irgun failed to do so and had to call upon Haganah for assistance. Together the two groups captured the village, whereupon Haganah seems to have withdrawn from the scene, leaving the Arab captives to the tender mercies of the Irgun." After the massacre, the Irgun handed the village over to the Haganah, by whom it was formally occupied on April 12. (20)

Besides the Irgun, the Stern Gang, and the Haganah, yet another Jewish force was involved: Palmach, commandos of the Haganah. In the Palestine Post (21) Palmach denied that it had "cooperated," and said that it had merely "provided covering fire."

As for the Jewish Agency itself, it was this body that M. de Reynier had to ask for permission to enter the village (and that for a day refused him the permission). (22)

ISRAEL ACCEPTED TERRORISTS'S BENEFITS

In any case, the Jewish Agency took no action against the terrorists. "The government invited the Jewish Agency... to call upon the Jewish community for their assistance in bringing to justice members of terrorist groups who had been guilty of murder and other crimes over a considerable period... The invitation was declined by the agency on the ground that it was contrary to Jewish political interests... The agency... undertook to establish a civil guard to deal with terrorist groups; however, this force has never been created..." (23)

Israel has accepted and made permanent the benefits of the terrorists' actions (the conventional exodus of the Arabs). Israel has not handed back Arab territory, such as Jaffa, captured by the Irgun alone. The subject of complicity between officials and terrorists is a shrouded subject in Israel: "Much is still obscure as to the relations between the Haganah or the government and the Irgun. For comprehensible reasons, the government does not think the time is yet come to tell its story fully and frankly." (24) But operations by the unofficial forces were retrospectively "adopted" by the state of Israel, which now pays equal war-pensions to veterans of the Irgun, the Stern Gang, and the official forces. (25) For example, four of the Irgunists who took part in the crusade against Deir Yassin were reported to have received pensions. (26) Menachem Begin, founder and leader of the Irgun and then of the Herut, the second largest party in Israel, is now a minister in the Israeli cabinet.

One day after Deir Yassin, the Haganah exploited the destruction of the village by blowing up the remaining houses." (28)

Three days after Deir Yassin, "The Zionist General Council approved... the long-debated military accord between the Haganah and Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist organization... Under the agreement, Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist or-

ganization retains its military structure but comes under the command of the Haganah..."

(29) On the same day the same Zionist General Council offered "peace and friendship" to the Arabs, and proclaimed that a Jewish state would be established in Palestine one month thence.

12 days after Deir Yassin, the Haganah and Irgun openly joined forces in conquering Haifa. 57,000 of its 62,000 Arabs fled.

To this day, the Israeli position is that they left voluntarily; that Arab broadcasts urged them to leave "so that the Arab armies could sweep through." (All broadcasts in the Middle East in 1948 were monitored, and in 1961 the records were examined, and there was not one Arab broadcast urging Arabs to leave; there were several urging Arabs to stay. (30)) Israel avers it has no responsibility for the flight of these refugees, only 12 days after Deir Yassin.

Jon Kimche, a Zionist publicist, writes (31) that the terrorists "justified the massacre of Deir Yassin because it led to the panic flight of the remaining Arabs in the Jewish state area." Don Peretz, Jewish American scholar, writes that as a result of Deir Yassin "a mass fear psychosis... grasped the whole Arab community." Arthur Koestler: this "bloodbath... was the psychologically decisive factor in the spectacular exodus" of Arab refugees. Menachem Begin himself (32) describes what his men did and concludes: "Panic overwhelmed the Arabs of Eretz Israel (i.e. of Palestine)... The political and economic significance of this development can hardly be over-estimated."

ASSIGNED TO INTERNATIONAL ZONE

A reminder of the time and place. The United Nations had advised (November 29, 1947)

that Palestine be partitioned into a Jewish State, and Arab State, and a Jerusalem International Zone. Deir Yassin was on land assigned to the International Zone; it was separated by 15 miles of Arab State from the nearest part of the proposed Jewish State. The partition was to come into effect on May 15, 1948.

Now, not only Israelis but the popular news media of the whole Western world tell us that on May 15 "the armies of five Arab countries invaded the newborn state of Israel." What happened was that these armies (totaling 21,500 men as against 65,000 (33)) entered Arab areas, and none but Arab areas, at the fervent entreaty of their inhabitants, to try to protect them against further Deir Yassin. (34) And, long before May 15, Deir Yassin itself, and Jaffa, and Katamon, and Nasr-ed-Din, and Qazaza, and Haifa, and Safad, and many other conquests of Arab areas, had already happened. Who then invaded? Who started the 1948 war?

We are told that the million Arab refugees cannot be allowed back to their homes, nor the Arabs allowed to win a war against Israel, because they hate the Israelis and will wipe them out if they get the chance.

Judging by deeds, as opposed to words: Arabs have never done anything to Jews comparable to what Jews did to Arabs at Deir Yassin, at Qibya (October 1953 — 53 Palestinian villagers killed by blowing up their houses to which they were confined by gunfire), at Khan

Yunis (April 1956 — 275 killed, of whom 140 were refugees and 135 local people), at Kafr Qasim (October 1956 — 51 villagers, more than half women and children, killed for being outside their houses during a curfew of which they were not told), at Karameh refugee camp

(November 1967 — children coming out of school mown down by mortars and anti-personal fragmentation bombs aimed deliberately along the main street)....

1. New York Times, April 12, 1948.
2. Jon Kimche, Seven Fallen Pillars.
3. New Judea, cited by William Polk, David Stamler and Edmund Asfour, Backdrop to Tragedy.
4. New York Herald Tribune, April 12, 1948.
5. Sir John Glubb, A Soldier with the Arabs, p.81.
6. Polk, Stamler and Asfour, op. cit.
7. New York Herald Tribune, April 12, 1948.
8. Polk, Stamler and Asfour, op. cit.
9. The Haganah, or official Jewish militia, issued a statement accusing the terrorists of "robbery" and "looting" — New York Times, April 13, 1948.
10. Bertha Spafford Vester, of the American Colony in Jerusalem, Our Jerusalem, 1959.
11. New York Times, April 10, 1948.
12. Polk, Stamler and Asfour, op. cit.
13. Vester, op. cit.
14. Polk, Stamler and Asfour, op. cit.
15. The Christian Century, March 16, 1949.
16. Jacques de Reynier, A Jerusalem un Drapeau Flottait sur la Ligne de Feu, 1950, p.129.
17. Added up from the day-by-day summaries of events in Keesing's Contemporary Archives, 1947 and 1948, p.9237 ff.
18. In their newspaper Ha-Mashkif, April 11, 1948.
19. Polk, Stamler and Asfour, op. cit.
20. New York Times, April 13, 1948.
21. April 13, 1948.
22. New York Herald Tribune, April 12, 1948.
23. (British) Palestine Government statement addressed to the Jewish Agency, March 1, 1948.
24. Harry Sacher, Israel, the Establishment of a State, 1952, p. 13.
25. Israeli "Fallen Soldiers' Family Pension and Rehabilitation Law" of 1950.
26. Time magazine, June 15, 1953.
27. New York Times, April 12, 1948.
28. Palestine Post, April 12, 1948.
29. New York Times, April 13, 1948.
30. Erskine Childers, in the London Spectator, May 12, 1961.
31. In his Seven Fallen Pillars, p.228.
32. In his The Revolt, New York, 1951, p.162-165.
33. Glubb, op. cit. p.94.
34. Cable by King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan to the Security Council, May 16, 1948: "We were compelled to enter Palestine to protect unarmed Arabs against massacres similar to those of Deir Yassin."

ISRAEL SAYS IT HAS 5,450 PALESTINIAN 'CONVICTS;' MANY MORE ARE TRIED

HAIFA - Israel has officially recognized the existence of 5,450 Palestinian Arab "convicted" prisoners in its jails.

The figure, which excludes detainees awaiting trial or held under administrative detention orders, was given on March 26 by the Israeli Minister of Police Shlomo Hillel.

This represents four per thousand of the whole Palestinian population now in occupied territory. For a population such as that of the U.S., the figure given by Hillel represents some 720,000 prisoners.

Addressing a mass rally in Haifa, Hillel said most of the prisoners were convicted on charges of resistance and attempts against state security.

In occupied Jerusalem, police sources said March 23 that 13 "Israeli Arabs" (or Palestinian Arabs under occupation since 1948), mostly highschool students, have been detained on suspicion of sending "poison pen" letters to several public personalities in their village and of burning Israeli flags.

The sources said the group, which called itself the "White Band", sent letters to eleven residents of their village, Kara, in northern Palestine, threatening to kill them if they collaborated with the occupation authorities.

G A Z A

In Gaza, the largest trial yet in occupied territory involving 50 Palestinian resistance men opened before an Israeli military court on March 25.

The chief defendants are Galal Hafez Aziza, 25, Aish Salim Nabhan Giradah, 38, Muhammad Amran, 20, Muhammad Abu Atayek, 36, and other alleged district commando leaders, who are charged with "14 counts of murder and 75 other counts of terrorism", including the death of three Israeli soldiers and one civilian and the injury of four Israeli troops.

The accused were arrested last year. The Israeli military prosecutor is in the process of producing 160 "witnesses" against them.

Meanwhile:

@ An unidentified 17-year-old resident of a refugee camp in Gaza was sentenced to 15 years for hurling a hand grenade at an Israeli military vehicle a year ago.

@ Muhammad Mustafa Arafat, 21, of Rafah was sentenced to 20 years on March 22 for mine laying and a hand grenade attack on Israeli occupation troops.

@ Abdul Diab Atiya Aliyan, 30, a teacher at the Palestine High School in Gaza, was sent to prison March 22 for five years for having reportedly served in a Fateh commando cell. Two other accused received two-and-a-half years each on the same charge.

@ Atiyah Ushah, 30, a former policeman, was sentenced in Gaza also March 30 to eight years in prison for membership in Fateh and illegal possession of arms. The prosecutor said the accused, while still a policeman, had gone to the home of an arrested member of Fateh, and hidden a submachinegun he found there, before Israeli occupation officers arrived to conduct a search. The military prosecutor said Ushah had later resigned from the police and become an active member in the organization before being arrested.

@ The trial of Hisham Zina, 32, former deputy headmaster of the Palestine High School in Gaza, and eight others accused of membership in Fateh is still underway. The prosecutor told the court when it opened here March 22 that Zina was arrested on the seashore while trying to escape by boat.

U.S. Astronaut Lectures In Israel

JERUSALEM - US astronaut James McDivitt was among 700 delegates, including 16 top foreign experts, who attended in early March the 13th Annual Conference on Aviation and Astronautics of the Zionist settler-state of Israel.

They learnt from Communications Minister Shimon Peres that the settler-state now had 171 licensed aircraft operated by 17 companies and an aircraft industry which employed 20,000 people.

Technical conference sessions took place at the TECHNION, where McDivitt lectured on the Apollo lunar landing program.

In the spring of 1970, three American Apollo 12 astronauts had visited Israel "to plant the first trees" in a forest on one of the hills of the occu-

pled Holy City of Jerusalem.

The visit had been arranged at the time on the initiative of the Israeli embassy in Washington, the Israel consulate in Houston and the Jewish National Fund (JNF) of the World Zionist Organization.

Earlier on December 14, 1969, the US National Astronautics and Space Administration had made an unique exception of a ban against the use of its astronauts as fund raisers to let the Apollo-12 moon crew and a number of colleagues take part in a money-raising dinner for the Jewish National Fund.

About 1,400 persons attended the said \$100-a-plate dinner honoring astronauts Charles Conrad Jr., Alan L. Bean, Richard F. Gordon Jr. and others.

Vatican Warns Israel Must Respect Jerusalem Status

VATICAN CITY -- The Vatican weekly warned Israel March 24 that there could be no true peace in the Middle East without respect for the special status of Jerusalem as a universal religious shrine. Jerusalem was sacred to the Jews, the Christians and the Moslems, Professor Federico Alessandrini, the Vatican spokesman, wrote in his capacity as a journalist in "L'osservatore Della Domenica."

"True peace in the Middle East and in Palestine cannot happen without taking into consideration these realities," Professor Alessandrini wrote. "To want to ignore them or, worse still, to want to suppress them, would only deepen divisions and, sooner or later, one would have to suffer the consequences," he said.

Professor Alessandrini's remarks appeared to be part of a deliberate Vatican campaign to publicize its views on the problem of Jerusalem, beginning on March 14 with a speech by Pope Paul.

The pope called for recognition of the special requirements of the holy places "convergence of a pluralism of historical and religious rights..."

The problem was taken up again by the Vatican newspaper, "L'osservatore Romano," March 22 in an unsigned article praising Palestinian Arab areas of Jerusalem.

Professor Alessandrini wrote March 24 that there were fears of a forced expulsion of the non-Jewish minorities from Jerusalem.

"The rights of these minorities must be protected if one really wants to lay the foundations of peace and obtain security," he said.

West German Reservists Arrive In Lydda

LYDDA -- A contingent of 20 reservists in the West German armed forces -- one of them a girl -- arrived here in early April for Israel's annual three-day march around occupied Jerusalem.

It is the first time a West German group has taken part in the 90 kilometer march, which is organized by the Israeli army as a sporting event.

U.S. Jew Desecrates Tomb Of Christ in Holy City

JERUSALEM -- A 21-year-old American Jew desecrated the tomb of Christ in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Israeli press, which played the incident down, merely stated that an American by the name of Larry Herman had desecrated the tomb. It failed to mention that he was an immigrant who had been living in Israel for some time.

According to the reports reaching Amman, Herman entered the church Feb. 24 and after roaming about entered the tomb chamber which is built on the site where Christ is supposed to have been crucified -- the most holy of all Christian relics. He jumped on the marble block which covers the empty

tomb and stamped on it, then blew out the candles and knocked down a priest who tried to stop him before he was finally overpowered by believers at the church.

The occupation authorities failed to take any action on the outrage until four days later after church leaders had protested. The Israeli press gave the whole incident low-keyed coverage or ignored it completely.

Herman was remanded in custody and later referred to a psychiatrist for an examination. Church leaders recalled the case of Dennis Michael Rohan, the Australian sheep-shearer, who burned the Aqsa Mosque and was sentenced to psychiatric treatment.



Young Palestinian girls take oath in Beirut April 6 to support the Revolution Until Victory.

NY Times Reveals:

US, ISRAEL AGREE TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO HUSSEIN TO ELIMINATE PALESTINIANS

AMMAN - US-made M16 rifles have recently been made available to Hussein's core army units entrusted with the task of cracking down on the Palestinian Revolution.

The news was revealed April 7 by United Press International.

On April 8, the New York Times quoted US Administration officials saying the United States plans substantial increases in military aid to Jordan, including more modern tanks.

In a story from its Washington bureau the Times said Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird outlined the plans in replying to a letter from King Hussein presenting Jordan's military assistance needs.

Other officials were quoted saying the Administration would ask Congress for a 45 million dollar military assistance grant for Jordan in the fiscal year starting in 1972, or 15 million dollars more than it received in the current year.

The officials said the expanded assistance policy had the tacit approval of

Israel, which is known to believe that stability in the area would be enhanced by "elimination of the Palestinian commando threat to Hussein," the New York Times reported.

The newspaper said Laird told Hussein a request for additional M60A1 tanks and M16A1 rifles could be met in part from funds already appropriated.

Voice Of Assifa Is On

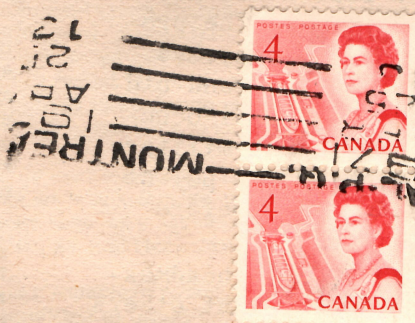
CAIRO - Palestinian broadcasts over the Cairo Radio have resumed, following an eight month suspension.

Until July 28, 1970, two Palestinian programs were emitting from Cairo -- the Voice of Assifa, a program of Fateh, and the Voice of Palestine, operated by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Voice of Assifa resumed broadcasting on March 29.

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